

ENTERTAINMENTS



64429—Golden Love	(Song)	McCormack
61183—My Laddie (Thayer)	"	Gluck
61360—In the Gloaming	"	Whitehill
74136—St. Paul—Be Thou Faithful	"	Williams
88487—Tosca—Vissi d'arte e d'amore	"	Destinn
97107—Whispering Hope (Hawthorne)	(Duet)	Gluck-Homer
74403—Samson—Total Eclipse (Händel)	(Song)	Williams
64391—A Moonlight Song (Mills-Cadman)	"	Beddoe
64254—A Farewell (Kingsley-Liddle)	"	McCormack
74117—One Sweetly Solemn Thought	"	Witherspoon

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[31-6]

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[726]

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[672]

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The continual appearing through the skin of ECZEMA, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORES AND ERUPTIONS OF ANY KIND.

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The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:

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HIGHER COST OF FOOD.

COMPARISON WITH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

THE PINCH IN VIENNA.

Priests of food, which, according to a recent unofficial statement by a great catering firm, are 45 per cent. higher in Great Britain than they were a year ago, are higher still in Berlin, and according to the figures published on the 16th ult. by the *Reich of Trade Journal Gazette*, highest of all in Vienna.

The Austrian capital must, indeed, be feeling the pinch acutely, says a London paper for most things there are more than 100 per cent. dearer than they were last year, for example:—

	Per cent. dearer.
Wheat, Flour	143
Peas	189
Beans	109
Bacon	150
Eggs	112
Rice	125

In Berlin prices are 57.7 per cent. above those of a year ago.

The figures published for this country show that the rise last month in beef and mutton (British) was 15 and 12 per cent. respectively, and 12 and 11 per cent. for imported meat.

For bacon, fish, flour, bread and cheese increases averaging 3 to 5 per cent. were recorded. Eggs were 8 per cent. dearer at the beginning of this month than they were a month earlier, but with the other articles included in the returns there was no substantial change in prices.

Taking all the articles together, and allowing for their relative importance in British working-class household expenditure, the average change in the retail prices of food between May 1st and June 1st was an increase of about 5 per cent.

As a set-off against this higher cost of food it has to be noted that two millions of the workpeople of this country have had their wages increased this year by £245,000, an average of about 3s. 6d. per head.

COUNT OKUMA ON GROWTH OF CIVILIZATION.

GERMAN CIVILIZATION AT ITS ZENITH.

WAS THE PREMIER SARCASTIC?

The ceremony of awarding prizes to Dr. Noguchi, Professor Toyama, and Viscount Yamaoka, by the Imperial Academy, was held yesterday morning in the auditorium of the Tokyo Academy of Fine Arts at Ueno.

Count Okuma, the Premier, expressed his very great pleasure at finding among the recipients of rewards a Chosen peer in the person of Viscount Yamaoka.

The civilization of the world was by no means a thing of sudden growth. The civilization of the East had been developing for its present state for a period of 4,000 years, while that of the West was the result of efforts of 2,000 years. In the West the civilization of the German race was now at its zenith, it being fully demonstrated in material as well as spiritual matters. [Count Okuma must have been in a sarcastic vein.] From the national viewpoint, it was of course necessary to discuss military, political and diplomatic questions, but the very source of these questions lay in the study of science. The present war might deprive Japan of the acquisition of knowledge, but at the same time, the war might give Japan an opportunity of making scientific studies independent of outside nations. In fact, the natural ability of research in a nation would assert itself most in such circumstances. The Premier hoped the Imperial Academy would keep this fact in mind, and so turn its endeavours to control the civilization of the world.—*Japan Gazette*.

NAVAL WAR IN SEVEN SEAS.

STRAY CORNERS WHERE THE FLEET HELPS.

[By H. C. PERTABY, "DAILY EXPRESS" NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.]

When one reads of the Navy attacking an enemy in a river or town 150 miles from the open sea one suddenly realises that where there is water of any sort sea power can get in its blow.

The attack this week by Captain Nunn, R.N., and a small gunboat flotilla on the town of Amara, on the River Tigris, is one of those minor operations of war which are full of picturesque interest for those who don't take part in them and full of hardships for those who do. No eye-witness has accompanied this party, and unless one of the junior officers has a taste for scribbling we may never hear much of the operations; yet it is safe to wager that they are such an adventure as would drive boys and men wild with delight to read.

Captain Wilfrid Nunn is just the man for such an undertaking. His command is only the little old sloop *Esperanza*, which half the books of reference on the war do not think worth mentioning. But in her Captain Nunn co-operated with the Indian troops in the capture of Fao and of the Turkish entrenched camp at the Shal-el-Arab, and they helped in the capture of Qurnah, displaying great coolness in handling his ship under fire in the difficult conditions of unsurveyed waters.

ALL OVER THE WORLD.

These operations of ours at the head of the Persian Gulf are but a sample of the work done by the Navy all over the seven seas. Messrs. Withers have just published a second edition of their "Who's Who in the Navy," with a special supplement of services of officers. These cut two-line biographies (for your true Navy man has no hankering for printed fame) cover a wonderful range of sea fighting. Tsingtau, Samoa, Robinson Crusoe's Island, the Njong River, Dar-es-Salaam, Shik Seyd—all places that half of us could not have pointed out on the map a year ago—have been the scene of fighting for which men have been mentioned in despatches.

In times of peace we thought a great deal of the fleet of the *Pelorus*, which went up the River Amazon 2,000 miles and at the end of the trip was nearer the Pacific than the Atlantic Ocean, deep in the heart of a continent. In times of war a sloop penetrates 150 miles up a river in hostile country, in the face of opposition, and we consider it worth passing mention in an official communiqué.

In much the same way we at home have paid very little attention to the remarkably efficient way in which the Australian Navy and the Australian Expeditionary Force swept all the German Pacific colonies into the net of the British Empire within a few weeks of the outbreak of war. Mr. F. S. Burnell, who accompanied the expedition as correspondent for the *Sydney Herald*, has just published a brief popular account of the work done, which serves to throw a great deal of light on that very remarkable undertaking.

RAW RECRUITS.

He tells us, for example, that "a heavy sprinkling of the force consisted of men who had served in South Africa or China, but the majority were the rawest of recruits, and for a time the hapless officers were almost distracted by the multiplicity of the tasks that devolved on them." All the same, a part of that force six weeks later, in thick bush country in tropical heat, was so skilled in its work that when the dense vegetation made it impossible for the scouts to keep ahead of the column, they improvised a system of scouting by which the first scouts were followed by others, and each party as the main body passed it fell in at the rear.

Sniping was persistent, and when suddenly a fusillade caught the band every man, without waiting for orders, sprang into the cover of the jungle, and only one man was killed.

Again, troops were on board the transport *Berrima* at Rabaul one Sunday when an urgent message was received from the Commander, Berrisford, R.N., at Herbert-Hohe, that reinforcements were needed immediately. The boats were in the water in four minutes, and in twenty-six minutes two companies of infantry were re-embarked in the cruiser *Encounter* and on their way to the spot.

The spirit of the Navy in all these various undertakings is well instanced by the story which Mr. Burnell tells of Lieut. Bond, R.N., one of the company officers of the expedition. He and Lieutenant Travers were in command of a scouting force, which had great difficulties and dangers to face, yet "he strolled along the road as though we were out for a picnic, talking about the various plants we were passing at the side of the road."

He was an enthusiastic botanist, and there he was discussing on lepidoptera and such with the imminent risk at every moment of being picked off by some nigger up a tree."

LESSONS LEARNED.

The support given to the expedition by the Australian Navy was invaluable, as Mr. Burnell shows. A book on the work of the squadron under Vice-Admiral Patey would, perhaps, carry the story further, for we have no record in these pages of the work of the light cruiser *Melbourne*, which steamed 11,700 miles in six weeks at the beginning of the war, searching out the enemy squadrons in the Pacific, and so showed the way to be clear for the advance across the seas of the Expeditionary Force.

We at home may not have paid much attention to all these far-off doings, but the lesson has been well learned in the British Dominions in the Pacific. New Zealand, British Columbia, and Australia have all learned that the flexibility of sea-power, its ability to move rapidly across the face of the waters and to strike when and where it will, are essential to the continued existence of world-wide empire. The German squadron in the Far East by

hesitating tactics lost for the German Empire a total area as large as the continent of Australia, and in exchange won the barren victory of Coronel over the ill-armed ships of Christopher Craddock.

Misuse of sea power is as bad as lack of it. That is one of the lessons for us to learn from the deeds both near and far of our—

"Sailor men who sail upon the seas—
To fight the wars and keep the laws—
And live on yellow peas."

WAR NEWS.

FOR GALLANTRY!

ORDER FOR THE "LUSITANIA" MURDERER.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says that the Kaiser has conferred on the commander of submarine *U-51*, Captain-Lieutenant Herring, the order Pour le Mérite in recognition of his "gallant act" in torpedoing the *Lusitania*.

The lives of 1,198 civilians were lost in the *Lusitania*.

AIR RAIDERS' HAVOC AT KARLSRUHE.

GERMAN CALL FOR REPRISALS.

The *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, commenting on the Allies' raid on Karlsruhe, says:—

Germany's answer to this foul attack must be ruthless reprisals not only on military cities and fortresses as the Germans have done thus far, but on civilians. The best place for such reprisals is to be executed in the West-end of London rather than Paris, which is fortified. An air raid on the West-end of London would make a most profound impression throughout the whole world. In addition to that, Germany must drop all humanitarian considerations in pursuance of her submarine warfare.

"PILSENER."

HOWITZERS THAT KILL ALL WITHIN 150 YARDS RANGE.

Surgeon-Major Leghitts, who has reached Warsaw from the battle line in Galicia, is quoted by the *Exchange* correspondent as saying that seven-eighths of the wounds were from big shells; half of these were from big c. libre shells, and the rest from field howitzers and field guns, including shrapnel shells.

"Bullets," says this authority, "played no rôle. The rifle is the infantryman's toy. The infantryman does not fight. When the big guns have finished the fighting he occupies the trenches which they have won."

The effect of the Skoda 42-cm. guns, known as "the Pilseners," is worse than the effect of the Krupp "Thick Berthas." The Skoda shells weigh 2,800 lb. Their normal trajectory is seven kilometers high, and in soft ground they penetrate twenty feet before exploding. The explosion occurs two seconds after impact. The Pilseners are howitzers, and except in diameter do not resemble the Krupp mortars, 42-cm.

A "Pilsener" shell kills every one within one hundred and fifty yards, and kills many who are further off. The mere pressure of gas breaks in the partitions and roofs of bomb-proof shelters. Scores of men who escape metal fragments, stones, and showers of earth are killed, incinerated, or blinded by the pressure of gas. Men who are only a short distance away are torn asunder.

The gas gets into the body cavities and expands, tearing the flesh asunder. Sometimes only the clothes are stripped off, leaving intact the boots; or men close by not a fragment remains. The clothes disappear, and only small metal articles are found. If the shell is very near the explosion melts rifle barrels as if they were struck by lightning. Men who disappear in such explosions are often reported as missing, as there is no proof of their death.

CONSTANTINOPLE'S FEARS.

NO COAL FOR FLEET OR TRAINS.

According to private information which reached Sofia last month from Constantinople a feeling of depression prevails in the city, especially since the adhesion of Italy to the Entente, and Turkish families continue to emigrate to Asia. The general uneasiness and alarm have been greatly increased by the appearance of British submarines in the Sea of Marmara.

Prolonged military councils were held to devise measures of defence against this new danger, and a number of destroyers were told off to go in pursuit of the submarines. Should their attacks be renewed it has been decided to sink several old ships in the narrowest part of the Dardanelles, and thus obstruct their passage.

The almost total lack of coal causes serious misgivings in the city. All coal in the private stores of industrial establishments has been requisitioned, and all these factories have stopped work. Within a few days the running of trains on the Anatolian railways will come to an end owing to lack of fuel. For the same reason, as well as through fear of British submarine attacks, the operations of the Turkish Fleet are now much restricted. The Syrian troops which recently arrived in Constantinople were sent on foot to Gallipoli, the train service over the Adriatic line being much reduced. The principal cause of the trouble is the destruction of the collieries at Zungulduz by the Russian Fleet.

Four German submarines, one large and three small, are stated to be now at Constantinople. The former is believed to have arrived via Gibraltar, and the latter to have been transported overland in small sections. These vessels, it is stated, are intended for operations in the Black Sea.

The *Petit Journal*, of Paris, publishes a letter found on a German prisoner which says:—"My dear Albert, I hope you will soon be in England, and as there is much gold in that country, I would like you to send me a pair of gold earrings."

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth in their weekly share report dated 16th July 1915, state:

The local market closes somewhat quieter than in the earlier part of the week under review, but prices generally are well maintained with buyers predominating for most stocks. The London market is quiet but firm, and with few sellers except at prohibitive rates. Plantation Rubber was last quoted at £17/15/-.

Bar Silver closes to-day at 22 9/10d, for ready delivery, and Sterling T.T. at 1/8-1/16. Shanghai T.T. is quoted at 78 1/2, and the Bank's buying rate for 3ds. bills on that port at 70 1/2.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have again been booked at 88 1/2, and a further small lot is obtainable at this rate. It is notified that an interim dividend of 2 1/2/- per share, subject to income-tax, will be payable on and after the 15th of August. The transfer books of the Corporation will be closed from the 2nd to the 14th August, both days inclusive.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have further improved their position, and can now be placed at 30 1/2 after sales. Unions are wanted at 37 1/2, and Yangtzes could probably be placed at 32 1/2 with Ex. 73. North Chinas are quiet at 15 1/2 with no buyers at any reasonable rate in evidence.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Chinas have been booked at 150 and continue in request. Hongkongs have advanced to 395 and close firm with further buyers.

SHIPPING.—Donglases are still in request at 850 cash, and sales have been effected at this rate and at 854 for settlement delivery, also at 857 August. Indes have had a sharp rise to 118 cash, but close somewhat easier with sellers at this rate after sales. There are no sellers of this stock in London, and a sterling quotation cannot at present be given. Star Ferries are wanted at 83 1/2, and Chinas and Manilas at 40 cents. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are again weaker with sellers at 820, and no buyers at the moment over 818.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have further improved but close on the quiet side with probable sellers at 127 1/2. Luzons are also quiet after sales at the improved rate of 144, at which there are probable sellers.

OILS.—Shells in sympathy with an improvement in the London selling rate to 87 1/2 have advanced locally to a buying quotation 86 1/2, at which a fair volume of business has been transacted, also at 87 1/2 Lang and at 87 1/2 for London delivery. Lang and kets have not been dealt in locally, but close with buyers in the North at 18 30.

MINING.—Trenols have been done at 32/- ex dividend, and Raubs at 33 1/2, but otherwise no business of importance has transpired in this section, and quotations given are more or less nominal.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks after apparent strength at 74 to 87 have not maintained their position, a few shares offering for sale having brought the rate down rapidly to a selling quotation of 87, with sales to a buying quotation of 86, and sales to a small extent also at 87. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have been booked at 70, and can still be placed at this rate.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands after sales at 110 have improved to 112 with buyers. Humphreys Estates have been booked at 33.10, 33.15, and 33.20 and close in further request at the latter rate. Kowloon Lands are wanted at 840 and West Points at 77 1/2, but again there is no business to report. Central Estates are quiet but steady at 100, and Hongkong Hotels firm with buyers at 110.

COFFEEY MILLS.—Hongkongs have been booked at 74 and are wanted. In the North, most Cotton stocks are in strong request at improving prices, the closing quotations being as follows:—Ewos T's 176, Kung Yik T's 144, Loon Kung Mows T's 87, Internationals T's 91, Shanghai Cottons T's 96, and Soy Chees T's 44, all buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements have been sold at 33.80 and 33.85, and close in request at 33.80. Dairy Farms are wanted at 334, after sales, Lees at 185. Ropes at 226, Steam Laundries at 33.15, and Union Water Boats at 317. Electrics have been booked at 341 1/2 and 342, and are still in request at the former rate. Hongkong Trams are obtainable at 35 and Watsons at 34 1/2.

MEMOS.—Next Settling Day, July 28th. Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., interim dividend of 33/- per share, payable 29th instant. West Point Building Co., Ltd., interim dividend of 32/- per share, payable 29th inst.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

KOWLOON B. & CHINESE RECREATION CLUB.

This match, postponed from Saturday, July 3rd, was played on Thursday on the K.C.C. ground, and was won by the Chinese Recreation Club by one game. Scores:—

CHINESE RECREATION. Games.	
Jeffries & Lindsell v. Un Hew Fan and Li Ching Fung...	7-4
Do. v. Ng Sze Yuen and Lo Man Pan...	3-8
Do. v. Wong Po Kie and Chao Po Min...	3-8
Taylor & Chunyat v. Un Hew Fan and Li Ching Fung...	8-3
Do. v. Ng Sze Yuen and Lo Man Pan...	5-6
Do. v. Wong Po Kie and Chao Po Min...	6-5
Stevens & Stalker v. Un Hew Fan and Li Ching Fung...	9-2
Do. v. Ng Sze Yuen and Lo Man Pan...	5-6
Do. v. Wong Po Kie and Chao Po Min...	3-8
	40-50

In one street in the Longhill district of West Hartlepool there are sixty-six houses with no fewer than seventy men have enlisted.

HUGE OPIUM HAUL.

CHARGES AGAINST A FRENCHMAN.

At the Magistracy, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Maurice Vidilles was charged with being in possession of 6,250 taels of opium, worth about \$75,000. He was also charged with importing the same.

Revenue Officer J. C. Widen told the Magistrate that when the M.M. liner *Poly-nisien* entered the Harbour on Thursday he boarded her, in company with Mr. Burns. They went to the defendant's cabin, and there saw four trunks, the keys of which the defendant handed to the Revenue Officer. The trunks were opened and were found to contain nothing but opium. They later went to the hold, where the defendant pointed out two more boxes, which were also found to contain opium.

The defendant tendered the Magistrate a written statement, and the case was adjourned for a short time to enable correspondence, which the defendant said he had handed to the Revenue authorities, to be produced. He said he had telegraphed that morning to Saigon to have sent on to him his permit for the exportation of opium. He also had a permit issued by the authorities in Saigon to export opium.

The correspondence was produced when the hearing was resumed, and the defendant told the Court that the correspondence now in its possession had been received by him from Mr. Birot. He had been asked to deliver this merchandise, and he did what he was asked. He was quite ignorant of the law in Hongkong, being a stranger, but the other man who had asked him to deliver the merchandise was well acquainted with the local law. He had three children in Saigon who had nobody to look after them, and he accordingly hoped that the Magistrate would deal with the case as soon as possible. He also asked for "provisional liberty."

The Magistrate having pointed out the heaviness of the penalty to which the defendant was liable, adjourned the case until Monday, at 2.15, and said he was prepared to hear the French Consul in regard to the question of bail.

HONGKONG BANKRUPTCY COURT.

A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN.
Re Ng Ping Sam. This was an application for adjudication.

The Official Receiver said that the debtor was "a private gentleman" who had not been trading. The first meeting had been held, but no resolution was passed.

The application was granted.

"THEY REVOKED."

Re the Sun Wo Firm. This was an application for adjudication.

The Official Receiver said that at the last bankruptcy day there was an adjudication and three trustees were appointed. Since then these three gentlemen had, for various reasons, declined to act. Before applying for their appointment he (the Official Receiver) obtained the consent of the three gentlemen, and it was only after his lordship made the appointment that they notified him through their solicitor that they preferred not to act in that case.

His lordship—They revoked then?

The application was granted, and the Official Receiver appointed trustee.

A VALUABLE TENANT.

Re Man Wo Lung. This was an application for the hearing of petition.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing, who appeared for Mr. Goldring, said that the liabilities were put down at \$24,000 or thereabouts. The assets were said to be \$18,000; \$3,000 represented stock-in-trade, and \$10,000 represented book debts.

The Official Receiver said that an examination of the contents of the debtor's shop showed that the most valuable medicines had already been removed, and what remained in the shop he did not think would meet the liabilities. The managing partner had left the Colony—that was the act of bankruptcy—there was no accountant capable of making out a statement of affairs, there was no possible means, if an order were made, of recovering the debts due to the firm, and there were five months' rent due amounting to over \$300. The landlord had been to see him, and he said that if he distrained, now he did not expect the contents of the shop to satisfy his demands.

It was subsequently decided to postpone the case in order to allow the petitioning creditor the opportunity of verifying the statements of the landlord.

In many small German cities the entire postal service is run by women. They wear ordinary dress, with blue caps and brassards.

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[697]

[14]

THE WAR.

OPERATIONS IN GALLIPOLI.

ANGLO-FRENCH FORCES PROGRESS.

ITALIAN INFANTRY'S FEAT.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL INSTABILITY.

ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT.

BRITISH TRADE IN KIAUCHAU.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANGLO-FRENCH ATTACK IN GALLIPOLI.

SUBSTANTIAL GAINS.

London, July 15th.

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports:—At daybreak on the 12th inst. the British Right Wing, with the French Corps, attacked, resulting in heavy confused fighting all day and the capture of two strongly-fortified lines, of a depth of from 200 to 400 yards.

The British Left Wing on the same day also took two lines and advanced 400 yards.

Night counter-attacks were repulsed, but the British Right pressed too far, and the Turks recaptured a section by a bomb attack. This was re-taken by a Naval Division.

In the meantime the French had pushed to the mouth of the Keresdere River. All counter-attacks were easily repulsed.

The whole of the original objective was obtained, except at one small point, and 422 prisoners were taken.

NAVAL DIVISION'S IMPORTANT SUCCESS.

LATER.

Sir Ian Hamilton says that after preliminary bombardment both attacks were most successful, the first lines of the enemy being easily carried. He adds that when a Brigade of a Naval Division retook the lost section they were supported by the French 75's. Their success was important, as the position was vital to the safety of the line.

The French took 200 prisoners in their first attack.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH ADVANCE IN ARGONNE.

PARIS, July 15th.
4.00 p.m.

To-day's communiqué says:—The night was disturbed northward of Arras, where the French carried a line of German trenches.

We made further progress in Argonne. The Germans, in a series of counter-attacks, only succeeded in regaining a small footing.

PARIS, July 16th.
3.15 a.m.

The evening communiqué says:—The day has been relatively quiet. Two German attacks in Argonne were repulsed. Elsewhere there were artillery actions.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN INFANTRY'S GREAT FEAT.

ROME, July 16th.

There has been a renewal of activity on the Italian front after some days' lull. A communiqué records a feat of the infantry, who scaled the sides of a ravine reputed to be inaccessible and surprised and captured Falsazago summit. The Austrians desperately counter-attacked in the night, but were repulsed with great loss.

The Italian heavy batteries continue effectively to work, demolishing the forts of Platzweise and Landro, in Upper Cadore.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ACTIVITY ON SHAVLI FRONT.

AUSTRIANS CROSS DNIESTER.

PETROGRAD, July 16th.

The communiqué says:—The enemy, strongly reinforced, took the offensive on the 14th inst. in the region of Riga and Shavli. Our cavalry and advance guards detain the enemy at the crossings of the River Windava and Venta and other favourable positions.

Our troops between the Rivers Orjela and Vkra occupy a front south of Prasnyz, where they repulsed several attacks on the 14th inst.

Austrian troops resumed the offensive on the 15th inst., and crossed the Dniester at several points.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NORWEGIAN STEAMER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, July 15th.

The large Norwegian steamer *Rim* was torpedoed on Wednesday night without warning in the North Sea, and sank in three minutes. The second engineer was killed by the explosion of the torpedo. The crew have been brought to Yarmouth.

TORPEDOING OF THE "NEBRASKAN."

WASHINGTON, July 16th.

Germany admits responsibility for the torpedoing of the *Nebraskan*, and offers compensation.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH TRADE IN KIAUCHAU.

LONDON, July 15th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. H. King (Liberal member for Somerset, N.) asked whether His Majesty's representatives in China had received complaints regarding the present difficulties or future status of British trading in Kiauchau.

Sir Edward Grey, replying, said the only outstanding question affecting British trade in Kiauchau related to the levy of customs, in regard to which representations had been received. This matter would be settled when the normal Customs administration had been restored, which he hoped would be the case shortly.

Mr. King further asked whether there was no expressed anxiety on the part of the British traders regarding the future of British trade in Kiauchau.

Sir E. Grey—There is naturally anxiety so long as the matter is unsettled.

INDIAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

ENDEAVOUR TO OBTAIN A SPECIAL REPORT.

LONDON, July 16th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said he had no information beyond the two reports already submitted to the House regarding the treatment of Indian prisoners in Germany. He understood that they were given full opportunity to perform their religious duties. Efforts are being made through diplomatic channels to obtain a special report on their case.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENT.

EUROPE DOES NOT REALISE ITS EXTENT.

LONDON, July 15th.

The statement of the German bankers to the Kaiser that prolongation of the war into next winter would bankrupt Germany is suppressed in the official German organs, but is published in the leading German newspapers.

A leading International banker, interviewed in New York, declared that Europe generally did not realise the extent of Germany's financial embarrassment. He said that Germany entirely failed to reckon with the complete interruption of her overseas commerce.

ANOTHER WAR CREDIT.

LONDON, July 15th.

It is understood that the Government will ask for a vote of credit of £250,000,000 next week.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

LONDON, July 15th.

Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons that a Committee, presided over by Mr. Lloyd George, is being formed to consider retrenchment in the Public Services.

AN UNWARRANTABLE QUESTION.

STERN REBUKE BY MR. ASQUITH.

LONDON, July 16th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith with great gravity uttered a stern rebuke to Mr. Outwaite (Liberal member for Hanley) who asked whether it was not a fact that both the Belgian people and Government wanted to see the Germans negotiated out of their country.

This question was greeted with loud protests and cries of "Driven out," while Mr. Asquith's rebuke was loudly cheered. Mr. Asquith said that the Government would not consider the advisability of taking any steps to find out the terms of peace which the enemy entertain.

CANADIAN PREMIER AT BRITISH CABINET.

LONDON, July 15th.

Sir Robert Borden's attendance at the meeting of the British Cabinet was welcomed as a significant landmark in Imperial development, it being the first occasion on which the Premier of a Dominion has participated in an ordinary Cabinet.

REGISTER BILL ON STATUTE BOOK.

LONDON, July 16th.

The National Register Bill has passed both Houses of Parliament, and has now received the Royal Assent.

NYASSALAND SELF-SUPPORTING.

LONDON, July 16th.

In the House of Commons, during a debate on the Estimates, Sir J. D. Rees called attention to the fact that no grant was being made to Nyassaland, and asked if this was due to the removal of the military.

The Hon. E. S. Montagu said that the grant was unnecessary because Nyassaland was now self-supporting.

AUSTRALIA AND THE WAR.

MELBOURNE, July 16th.

The Imperial authorities have accepted a further offer of an Infantry Brigade with super-numerary units and also double reinforcements.

The Commonwealth is consulting the Imperial Government as to the composition of a fresh contingent for the front.

The Government has prohibited the export of gold, either specie or bullion, and is about to issue a War Loan of £20,000,000 bearing interest of 4½ per cent. at par.

COMMANDER OF 8TH NORTH LANCES.

LONDON, July 15th.

Lieut.-Colonel Biddulph (Ceylon Planters Rifle Corps) has been appointed to the command of the 8th North Lances.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COTTON AS CONTRABAND.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, July 16th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Crew, replying to a series of questions on cotton as contraband, reiterated that the Government hoped by continual friendly negotiations with neutral countries gradually to limit the exports of cotton to their own actual needs, based upon the average of imports in recent years. It was impossible to institute a regular blockade of the neutral ports in the United States, especially the cotton States. A declaration that cotton was contraband would

cause much alarm and disturbance. We stood better in the opinion of the United States because Americans differentiated between our methods of warfare and those of the enemy. The Government were averse to any step that might be regarded by the southern States as especially unfriendly to them. Every article must be judged on its merits, and the advantage and disadvantage weighed. If in regard to cotton military considerations were found to be paramount they might have to face the disadvantages. It would be unwise for the Government to bind themselves in either direction, and they must leave the door open for a declaration of contraband, always bearing in mind the fair claims of neutrals.

CONTUMACIOUS MINERS.

SECTIONS OF MEN DETERMINED TO STRIKE.

LONDON, July 15th.

A meeting of the South Wales Miners' Executive, lasting all day on Wednesday, at Cardiff, was unable to agree to the order of resumption of work, in accordance with the Federation of Great Britain's appeal. Some of the members of the conference reported that sections of the men were most bitter, and were determined to resume work. It was eventually resolved to ask Mr. Runciman to resume negotiations at the point where they were broken off.

Mr. Runciman agreed that the dispute does not affect for the moment the Navy's coal supply, of which there are ample stocks.

PRICE OF COAL.

LONDON, July 15th.

A Bill is being introduced in the House of Commons which provides that the price of coal at the pit's mouth shall not exceed last year's prices by more than 4/- a ton. Drastic penalties are provided for contravention of the Bill. The Bill does not apply to coal for export.

BRITISH USE OF GAS.

LONDON, July 16th.

Mr. Tennant, in the House of Commons, informed Sir J. H. Duffell that the recent denial of the use of gas referred to Gallipoli. There was no change in our gas policy in France as announced by Lord Kitchener.

EXECUTION OF A SPY.

LONDON, July 15th.

A spy named Robert Rosenthal who was arrested early in June as he was about to leave England was executed this morning. [A previous message stated that Rosenthal confessed that he had been sent to England to obtain Naval Intelligence.]

DUTCH NAVY EXPANSION.

THE HAGUE, July 16th.

The Second Chamber has adopted the Navy Enlargement Bill by 46 votes to 21.

AN INTERESTING ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, July 16th.

The Hon. E. S. Montagu, M.P., is engaged to Miss Venetia Stanley, daughter of the Earl of Sheffield.

THAW GAINS HIS LIBERTY.

NEW YORK, July 15th.

After nine years' fight for liberty, Harry Thaw secured a verdict of sanity from a jury at the New York State Supreme Court.

The Bishop of Birmingham, delivering his charge to the clergy of the diocese, said the German Emperor was not a Napoleon but a Macbeth, weakly driven by strong men around him into a crime stronger than he had engineered.

THE WEST RIVER DISASTER.

WATERS RECEDING IN CANTON.

FEAR OF PESTILENCE.

LOOTING AND SHOOTING RAMPANT.

10,000 DEATHS BY FIRE.

Particulars gleaned in various quarters yesterday went to show that the floods in the West River are receding; but the horrors of the situation are intensified by the fact that many bodies which are now coming to the surface, are allowed to remain there to drift about, and grave fears are now entertained in Canton that the general misery of the inhabitants will be added to by the outbreak of an epidemic of disease due to the general stagnation.

In the higher reaches of the West River the water has lowered appreciably, and a *Daily Press* representative was also authoritatively informed that in Canton the floods had lowered to the extent of eighteen inches by 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and there were indications that the water would continue to recede, but as the flood abates the terrible extent of the disaster is being realised in numerous ways. Hundreds of bodies are now coming to the surface, houses collapse, sometimes adding to the long casualty list, and an immense picture of death and desolation is presented. No such catastrophe has ever previously occurred in the history of Canton, nor even in the West River with its long list of devastating floods. This terrible disaster has enveloped the country with destruction and death, and many months must elapse before anything approaching a normal state of existence can be established for the poor class Chinese, the majority of whom are now starving and homeless. And even in this pitiable condition they are made a prey to brutal bands of robbers who, finding that their unhappy victims have no possessions, have in some cases shot them down in cold blood. This sort of thing is now a daily occurrence at Canton, and the police seem powerless to cope with it.

Hundreds of refugees are daily arriving in Hongkong from Canton, and the *Hong Shun* yesterday brought a further large batch of them. Some of these had been without food for several days before the ship was in the port and presented a pitiable sight. The boat and presented the ship said that the water had receded to the extent of about 18 inches at Canton and the Shamshui, although it was still high and causing much misery. Many bodies were also coming to the surface, and the work of recovering these was being carried out with great difficulty and risk owing to the rush of water. In some cases junk loads of bodies would be capsized and be washed away again.

"It will be a terrible scene when the floods do go away," said the Chief Officer, "and they are all fearing an outbreak of disease due to the unrecovered bodies. Thousands of people are still in a starving condition and I was informed that in Canton alone there are 10,000 homeless and without food." Speaking of the fire the same officer said that it is estimated that about 1,000 people perished in the conflagration, the extent of which was much larger than was at first thought. A considerable part of the city had been burned down, and the houses and shops, with the charred remains of the occupants, had crumbled and fallen into the water.

The general horror of the whole catastrophe, he said, was being added to by the fact that bands of robbers were now rampant. They endeavoured to rob people who had nothing of their own and shot them down like so many animals. A lot of poor people were shot down by these devils last night. "I should like to get my hands on a few of them; fancy trying to rob people who are without food and homes; and then to shoot them like rats."

A West River skipper, interviewed, said that the water was falling very slowly; yesterday it was about 66 ft. 3 in. at the highest part. The general scene of destruction all the way down the river, however, he described as "something awful," and the poor survivors were in a terrible condition. Pirates were also out and on the way down his ship was fired at but escaped any damage. A certain amount of rice had been taken up the river, but owing to the difficulty of transit all the people could not now be reached. Many bodies have also now come to the surface and this adds to the sad picture of desolation and misery. All communication has been cut off, and there are many districts which have not yet been reached; they are shut off from the rest of the world by a huge sheet of swiftly rushing water, and the condition of the survivors, if there are any, must be pitiful indeed.

A gentleman who arrived from Canton in Hongkong yesterday morning, in clothes which he had been obliged to borrow on board the boat by which he travelled, told a member of the *Daily Press* staff that the first inhabitants of the Shamshui looked upon the rise of the river as a joke, but their amusement died away when, instead of paddling, they were obliged to wade about in bathing costume up to their waists in water and the cock-houses were put out of action. At the present moment they are obliged to live on tinned goods and biscuits. In normal times everybody drinks distilled water, but there was a risk that the supply would give out before the water had subsided enough to enable the fires for the distillation plant to be relighted.

All the books of the banks and other business houses have been removed to the top-floors. At the constable's quarters at the British Consulate the verandah of the second story has fallen down.

The barbed wire that was erected round the settlement by an Indian Regiment at the time of the Revolution will, it is feared, collect a lot of the fifth that comes down with the stream.

Fortunately the fire in the Shamshui district of the old city of Canton is now extinguished.

The China Merchants' steamer *Kiang Tung*, running between Canton and Macao, was caught by the tide when passing "Dutch Folly," and an anchor which the skipper put out, was lost, with the result that the ship went ashore, on the mud and thus avoided going on the rocks close by.

The *Honam* also met with an accident, to one of her paddles on Thursday which delayed her departure from Canton from 8 a.m. until 3.30 in the afternoon.

LATER DETAILS.

10,000 DEATHS BY FIRE.

Details received by telegraph yesterday afternoon show that about 2,500 shops were burned down, and it is conjectured that 10,000 persons perished by the fire. Up to yesterday 1,500 dead bodies had been recovered, but many others are unrecoverable. Over 1,000 soldiers, who had been engaged in the rescue work, were drowned. The water is now much lower, and it is possible to wade on the Shamshui. A telegram received last evening by a local resident stated that the water had fallen two feet. The Canton police caught an incendiary red-handed, and summarily shot him.

RELIEF WORK.

The task of the Tung Wah Hospital authorities and other organisations and firms assisting in the relief of distress in Canton in distributing the rice is a very formidable one. Both Mr. Chau Siu Ki and the Secretary of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce yesterday emphasised the extreme difficulty of distribution. "Our moorings have either been destroyed or are submerged," said Mr. Chau Siu Ki, "while no cargo boats will come alongside the steamers to take off the cargo." The Secretary of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce said that the distribution in Canton was being carried out under the direction of one of the Government officials, but representatives are being sent up from Hongkong to-day to assist. The U.S.S. *Wilmington* has gone up to Canton to render any assistance possible. Up to yesterday the Tung Wah Hospital Relief Fund exceeded \$90,000. The first list of subscriptions will be found on page 2.

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION.

A special meeting of the Legislative Council, the Governor was presiding, when the following resolution was passed:—

"This Council deeply regrets the unprecedented disasters by flood and fire in the Kwangtung Province and desires to express its heartfelt sympathy with the Government of the Province in this sore trial. This Council hereby votes a sum of \$50,000 as a contribution towards the relief of suffering caused by these disasters."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE KWANGTUNG FLOOD.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

HONGKONG, July 16th.

Sir,—We note with regret from your issue this morning that no "official" fund is to be raised for the relief of the appalling catastrophe that has befallen the Chinese in the Canton Delta and West River districts.

Whilst well aware of the generous support already given to manifold appeals in this Colony of late, which are likely to continue, we cannot believe that the merchants of Hongkong will ignore the urgent appeal to succour suffering which eclipses anything hitherto known in Southern China, whatever the Government may do; nor should it be forgotten that the prosperity of the Colony is equally bound up with the Chinese, who subscribed generously to British War appeals.

We trust that an "official" fund will yet be opened, and a grant made, for the credit of the Colony, but in the absence of any at present we have pleasure in handing you a cheque for \$1,000, which we should be glad if you will pass on to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund.—We are, Sir, Yours faithfully,

REISS & CO.

[It will be seen above that a meeting of the Legislative Council is called for this morning to pass a vote of sympathy with the people and Government of Kwangtung and to sanction a donation of \$50,000 toward the relief of the distress caused by the flood and fire.—Ed.]

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—In accordance with the announcement from the Honourable Colonial Secretary that all sums collected on behalf of the West River and Canton Relief Funds should be sent to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, I have therefore sent the following subscriptions to him from

A kind friend	£ 50.00
Moonraker	1.00
Anonymous	25.00
H. S. Playfair	100.00
Total	£176.00

Any further donations which I receive will be similarly treated.

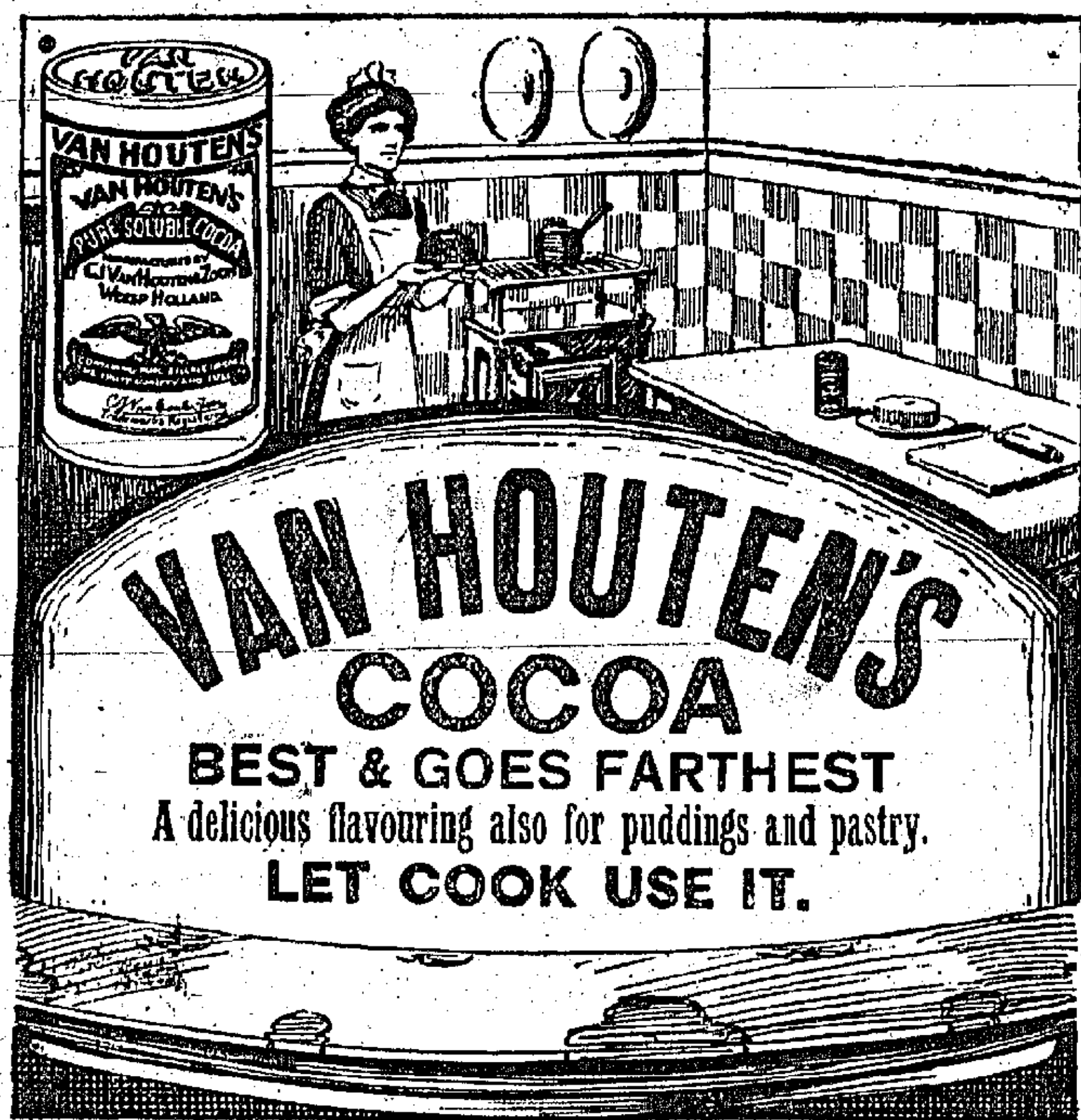
Thanking you for the insertion of this, I remain, Yours truly,

H. PLAYFAIR.

Fortify yourself with Bovril

IT MUST BE BOVRIL

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE



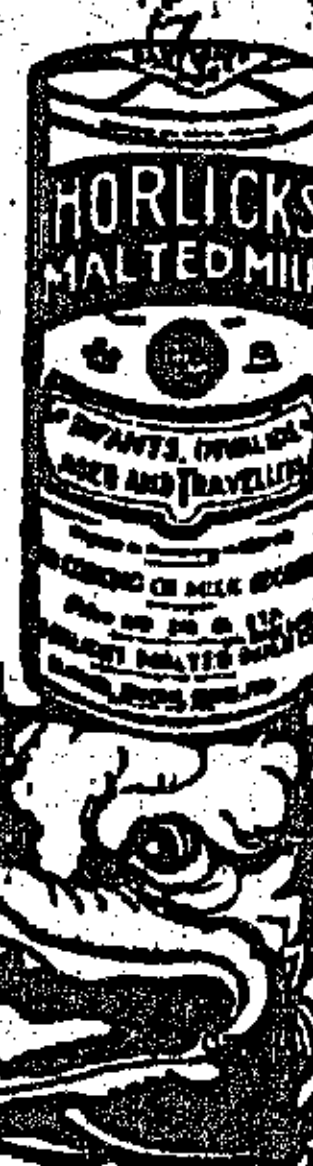
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BEST & GOES FARTHEST
A delicious flavouring also for puddings and pastry.
LET COOK USE IT.

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Of all forms of diet suitable for hot countries, Morlick's Malted Milk finds great favour. It fulfils two most important conditions:—

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Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes, 1/4, 2/6, and 1/- (in England).



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The distinctive palate-persuading flavour of "Johnnie Walker" is due to its high quality, absolute purity and perfect maturity.

To safeguard the three "ages" of "Johnnie Walker" our policy for

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JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD., Scotch Whisky Distillers, Glasgow, Scotland.

NEW IDEAS FOR THE WAR.

WHAT SCIENCE COULD DO FOR US.

We are mobilising our industries for the manufacture of shell at least in the tenth month of the war. When shall we mobilise our scientists? The urgency of this question is emphasised by the news that the French Academy of Sciences is about to be placed in the closest possible touch with the French Army. Under a scheme which is explained in the *Petit Journal* by M. Edmond Perrier, himself a servant of high distinction, officers are to inform the Academy of new needs as they arise and to submit questions for solution. Thus in present conditions wire entanglements are usually removed by a very clumsy process—using high-explosive shell to tear down their supports. It might be possible, as M. Perrier suggests, to devise some more effective scientific means of achieving this end. Similarly with gas. The present idea is to meet poisonous gas by the issue of respirators. It would be better and quite as practicable to neutralise the asphyxiating gas with other gas or vapour. To give an example, chlorine fumes would be rendered harmless by spraying soda solution. In place of choking vapour there would be a snowfall of a solid innocuous substance, chloride of sodium, or common salt.

The Germans mobilised their scientists and physicists for military purposes as they mobilised their whole nation. The war is more and more becoming a matter of science. The scientists have given them various kinds of weapons and other chemical fumes. They have turned out high explosives in gigantic quantities and of relative stability. When the Allied blockade interfered with the supply of nitrates and nitric acid is an essential ingredient in every explosive—the German chemists produced their plant by which nitrogen was extracted from the air. They have anticipated every move of the Allies and have sprung surprise after surprise upon us. We have been far behind them in the consistent and detailed application of science to the conduct of war because, as a fellow of the Royal Society, has pointed out, the scientists with us have not been mobilised or formed into a scientific thinking arm to aid the General Staff at every turn and deal with the chemical, biological, and physical problems of the terrific conflict.

There is an ill-founded idea that the British are inferior to the Germans in scientific achievements and inventiveness. This has been much exploited by the Huns, but it is sheer nonsense. The British brain is still among the best and most original. One of the most famous American military states that he has made his immense fortune out of British brains, and declares that the British are greater inventors even than the Americans. Sir William Ramsay recently proved that the most remarkable chemical inventions of the last few years were the achievements of Englishmen. Even in military matters we have shown originality. In the application of heavy artillery to war, for example, the British led the way. In India so far back as the Mutiny they took means of the largest size that then existed in the field. They forgot or dismissed what they had done, to be disagreeably surprised when the Germans in this war turned up with 11in. and 16in. howitzers.

So with the machine gun, of which the Germans are making so enormous a use. The British Army—after the French discarded their mitrailleuses—was the first in Europe to be equipped with this pattern of weapon and to grasp its value. Having done this, it stood still and was content with a tiny allowance of these guns. The Germans, however, saw the value, slow as they usually are to adopt a new idea. But when they once adopted it it was on an enormous scale. They ordered just before the war 50,000 machine guns. The result is that they are able to hold their trenches to-day with machine guns worked by half a dozen men, whereas we for want of these weapons are compelled to cram our lines with men and thus to offer the German high-explosive shells a splendid target.

We led the world in the adoption of the Dreadnought type, and here again the Germans merely copied us. The modern submarine of the pattern which is now infesting British waters was a French design; the Germans copied it and, in the opinion of many who should know, did not improve it. The one real German invention is the Zeppelin, and to this, if we had taken pains, gone to our men of science and been content to spend a little money, a reply could long since have been discovered. But while harping upon the importance of science and the value of it to the State, there is no class which our politicians so much fear as the chemists, physicists, and men who know their business. The State's idea of the expert chemist was shown in an advertisement last year offering the princely salary of £25,000 a week to a first-rate chemist required for research work in one of the Government laboratories.

In Germany, as a neutral who has just returned from Berlin states, the chemist goes about with a halo. He is "popular with the ladies" because everyone believes that "it is the chemists who are going to win the war for Germany." Yet these chemists are no supermen, but simply plodders, careful researchers, painstaking collectors of facts, who apply their knowledge to military and naval use.

There are no limits to the possibilities before the scientist. There are explosives of unimagined power to be discovered and applied. It may even be that Mr. Wells' ingenious idea of a ray which liberates the force of the electron is realisable, but only by effort and experiment. Again, new kinds of armour can be devised—methods of protecting ships against torpedoes—machinery for rapid trenching. In every direction there is ample scope for the engineer, the electrician, and the chemist.

And there is need for action. The history of the Napoleonic wars shows that Great Britain prevailed against France for two main reasons. Her industrial system was far superior to that of France, so that she was able to provide the whole continent of Europe with war material, while Napoleon's material was slowly wearing out. In the second place she was superior in inventiveness and scientific application. The British Army or Navy employed the new weapons in these wars.

It used shrapnel shell, Congreve rockets, and the earliest torpedoes, then known as "catamarans." It produced better explosives than the French; it supplied its gallant troops with better weapons.

In neither of these respects to-day can this country be said to enjoy any advantage as against Germany. The Germans have provided themselves with such vast plants that their machine industry—which is mainly concerned in the output of war material—is equal to supplying the whole world. While the Allies experience immense difficulty, even with the aid of American industry, in maintaining their supply of munitions and arms, Germany can provide her own troops with millions of rifles, tens of thousands of machine guns, hundreds of monster long-range weapons, thousands of tons of steel armour, countless motor-cars, and unlimited ammunition, and she can also provide her Allies, Turkey and Austria, with what they need as well.

In science all the surprises have come from Germany; the new weapons have been German. Routine in Great Britain has failed against science in Germany. Only by changing our methods can we change the fortune of this war.—*Daily Mail*.

AN EVIL WOMAN.

BEAUTY SPECIALIST AND SPY.

WEST END FIGURE REPORTED.

Bertha Trost, a well-known figure in the West End and probably one of the most dangerous as well as one of the most evil women in London, has just been turned out of the country as an undesirable alien by order of the Home Office.

A painted and powdered old woman, with hooked nose, brown-green eyes, grey Victorian side-curls, and wearing a poke bonnet with broad velvet ribbons, flowered silk and a crinoline, Mme. Bertha Trost was often to be seen driving about the West End of London and in Hyde Park behind two fine grey horses. She lolled luxuriously in her open carriage, packed up with silk cushions, and holding a tiny flowered silk parasol over her head with a worried old hand. Everyone turned to look at her, and she was never better pleased than when attracting attention. She drove at regular hours in the park, and would sometimes appear on horseback, attended by two grooms, in "The Row."

She combined her two "roles" as "beauty specialist" and "antiquary dealer" at a shop, No. 15c, Clifford-street. Her clients were distinguished of both sexes and of all ages. Mme. Bertha would act as a hostess, performing introductions, trotting about with a silver cigarette box, pouring tea, arranging night parties, and the rest. She would discuss affairs of State and affairs of military and naval importance. Learning a little bit here, a little there, she would join her fragments of knowledge together till she could give the appearance of knowing all about a subject and thereby disarm any cautious client into mere open discussion. She was a famous talker, and, it is said, could extract information most efficiently.

The difficulty of proving that she was a recognised and paid spy of Germany lies in the fact that she passed on information not by writing but most probably by word of mouth to more highly placed people in the spy service of Germany and Austria, who found means of getting her information sent to their employers.

FRANK COSTUME SUPPERS.

When Mme. Trost left her antique and beauty shop in the early evening she drove home in her carriage to her big house, No. 4, Marlborough-gate, overlooking Hyde Park. Formerly she lived in Queen's-gardens, but the parties that took place there had attracted unwelcome attentions. Her parties would begin towards midnight, and guests and cars would come quietly one by one and from then would step women, British and foreign, and men, many of them foreigners and Eastern foreigners, in evening dress. "Frank costume" suppers were a feature.

So crafty was the old woman that instead of employing several servants as she had done at Queen's-gardens—servants who she believed had brought upon her the attentions of the police—she employed only one woman, probably a trusted servant. All the cooking beyond that done by caterers she did herself, and the big house at ordinary times was empty save for her and her old servant. She kept two locks on the front door and carried the two keys herself. The house was most queerly furnished—with bizarre hangings and rugs, queer eastern ornaments and mirrors.

ROSEWOOD COFFIN

In a room by itself not far from the old woman's bedroom was a rosewood coffin lined with red-coloured satin cushions and with a lid fastened down by lock and key. A silver plate on this lid stated "Bertha Trost." She had had the coffin made ready for her own remains at a cost of £200. Her idea was that one should familiarise oneself with the idea of death. Even her graveclothes were ready. They were of delicate and expensive lace.

A MARRIAGE ARRANGED.

It was in the week before last that Mme. Trost got to know that the Home Office were inquiring about her, and knowing she was an alien and liable as such to deportation, she determined to become an Englishwoman—by the simple act of marrying an Englishman. A bridegroom was forthcoming. He was English, about fifty years old, above middle height, with a short bushy moustache, and he said he was a butler and from the north of England. Last week he was at the house and the marriage arrangements were all ready. But on Tuesday morning detectives arrived, who told Mme. Trost she must go for examination by Home Office authorities. She went, and after many hours' examination returned in the afternoon in charge of detectives. At 6.30 these men saw her on her journey out of the country with one tiny bag and a big trunk as her sole luggage. The house furniture, its hangings, with pictures and the rest, is in the hands of the Public Trustee.

Mme. Trost came to England more than twenty years ago, a striking woman in the prime of life. She came, it is said, from Potsdam. She was to have been interned last week in a camp in this country, but the authorities after their researches thought deportation a better measure. She came into contact with the police some years ago through the character of her business, but no prosecution was then instituted. It is said that ever since leaving Germany she has acted as a confidential agent to the German authorities.

MOTHER

SEIGEL'S SYRUP

Food well digested is the origin of strength—it is essential to the making of new blood, new flesh, new energy. To be strong and healthy assist your stomach, liver and bowels to do their work perfectly by taking Mother Seigel's Syrup whenever these organs have lost tone or are deranged. It has a gentle, yet certain tonic action upon the entire digestive system, and has a record of beneficial service to sufferers from stomach and liver troubles unsurpassed by any other remedy. Relish for food and power to digest it comes with Mother Seigel's Syrup. Compounded

Taken After Meals

of roots, barks and leaves, it quickly clears the stomach of the decayed products of indigestion, the fruitful cause of headaches, languor, biliousness, flatulence, furred tongue and loss of appetite.

Mrs. E. Donovan, 17, Gordon Street, King William's Town, wrote on January 24, 1914:—"Two years ago I suffered from severe indigestion and biliousness which made me unfit for anything. After taking three bottles of Mother Seigel's Syrup, no vestige of indigestion remained."

Removes and Prevents

INDIGESTION.

Sold also in tablet form, 2/9.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:
FROM HONGKONG: 23rd July, Connecting with "GUJARAT" 17th Aug.
EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING:
From Hongkong: "MADAWASKA" 16th August.
For Rates of Freight apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MARSHALL AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE. (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.
MASSIMI & IONIC. "CITY OF LONDON" ... On 13th July.
LONDON ... "KANDAHAR" ... On 26th August.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1915.



Grown on British owned plantations in the British West Indian Island of Montserrat.
Shipped in British vessels.
Montserrat Lime Juice
The finest health beverage. Warranted by a British firm of world-wide renown.
Of All Storekeepers.
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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

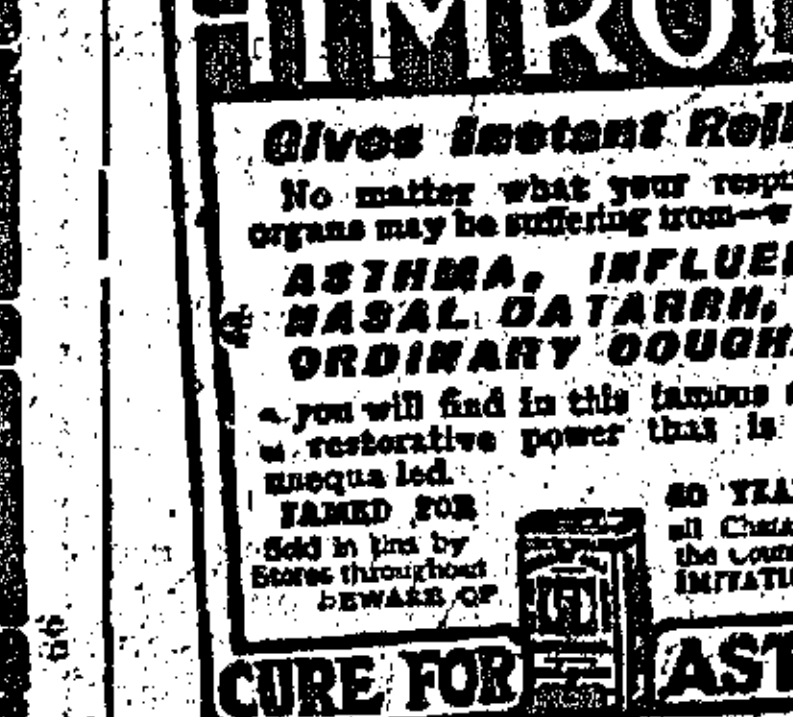
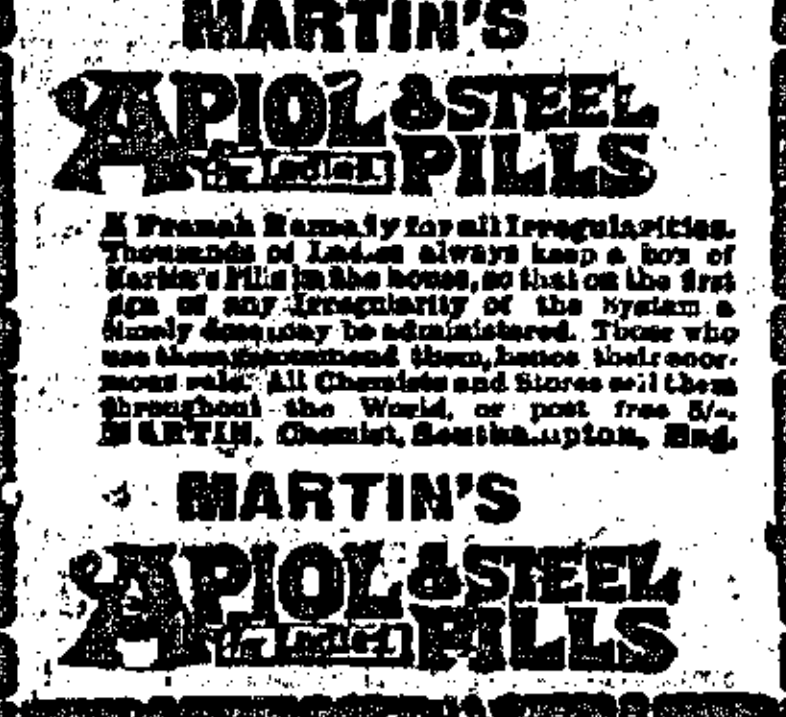
This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, tic or neuralgia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, morbid, high-colored water, etc., are all so many signs and phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, the cause of all for the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. It brings up the general health, and quickly removes long-standing rheumatism, asthma, and hacking, wasting diseases, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

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Without pure blood health is impossible. Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equaled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gonorrhea, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, "bad legs," bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, gouts or Gouty Rheumatism, suppurates the general health, and quickly removes long-standing rheumatism, asthma, and hacking, wasting diseases, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

And stamped addressed envelope for free booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for trial bottle or either way to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 80, BROADWAY, LONDON. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTHS, CHEMISTS.



PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery	Noon, 17th July.	No Special Advertisement
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	KASHGAR Capt. H. N. Rivers, R.N.R.	Noon, 30th July.	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI	MALTA Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	About 30th July.	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NORE and YOKOHAMA	NORE Capt. D. Asbury	About 26th Aug.	Freight and Passage

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
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For Further Particulars apply to:—

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 20th July, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAY" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

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For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1915. TELEPHONE 36.

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HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 20th July, at 2.30 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 23rd July, at 2.30 P.M.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 27th July, at 2.30 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "SANGOLA" 5,182 tons, Capt. Milne, R.N.R. will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 23rd July.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, 7th July, 1915.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN

STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

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VIA MANILA.

MANILA SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	2nd Aug.	On 22nd July, 11 A.M.
EASTERN	23rd Aug.	On 9th Aug., 11 A.M.
ALDENHAM		On 23rd Aug., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS		On 17th Sept., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 27th July.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 24th Aug.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 14th Sept.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 28th Sept.

* Via MANILA, Omittling Shanghai.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon, at 10.30 a.m.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
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ANYO MARU	18,500—15 knots	Friday, 10th Sept.

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OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	NORA	On 26th July.
(Without Transshipment)		
HOMeward		
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and V. CIOTAT		On 17th July.
PORTS	ATLANTIQUE	On 24th July.
(Without Transshipment)	POLYNESIE	On 7th Aug., at 1 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

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FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, MOJI,

KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA

Steamer Captain Leaving
"PANAMA MARU" J. Kano MONDAY, 19th July, at 3 P.M.
These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

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Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"JAVA MARU"	D. Fuchigami	TUESDAY, 20th July, at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KALIO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	SUNDAY, 18th July, at Noon.
"DAIUN MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 25th July, at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	A. Kobayashi	WED'DAY, 21st July, at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KEIJO MARU"	IMAZUMI	WED'DAY, 21st July, 10 A.M.

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H. YAMAUCHI,

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Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON	KASHIMA MARU	20,000	THURSDAY, 29th July, at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	MISHIMA MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 12th Aug., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG	SADO MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 27th July, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 10th Aug., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	HITACHI MARU	13,500	TUESDAY, 17th August, at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	CEYLON MARU	12,000	THURSDAY, 29th July.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	JINSEN MARU	8,000	THURSDAY, 22nd July.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAWACHI MARU	12,500	MONDAY, 19th July.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	KAMAKURA MARU	13,000	THURSDAY, 22nd July.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA			
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA			

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" " Return " 800.	" " Return " 625.
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To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Montreal	1st Single \$28.13.0.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1st Return \$28.13.0.
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TELEPHONE No. 292 and 1941.

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

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MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer leaves	Steamers to	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	HAI	KONG	MARSEILLES and LONDON	LES	LONDON
p.m.		about	about Noon			
July 18	SARDINIA	July 12	July 17	MONGOLIA	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
	KASHGAR	July 25	July 30	MALWA	Aug. 22	Sept. 4
	MALTA	Aug. 9	Aug. 14	PERSEA	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
	NOVARA	Aug. 22	Aug. 27	MOBIA	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
Sept. 13	SARDINIA	Sept. 5	Sept. 10	MALWA	Oct. 2	Oct. 9
	NANKIN	Sept. 19	Sept. 24	ARABIA	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
	MALTA	Oct. 4	Oct. 9	MOLDAVIA	Nov. 6	Nov. 13
Oct. 25	NOVARA	Oct. 17	Oct. 22	KHIBER	Nov. 20	Nov. 27
Nov. 8	SARDINIA	Nov. 1	Nov. 6	MEDINA	Dec. 4	Dec. 11
	NANKIN	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	MONGOLIA	Dec. 18	Dec. 25

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	LONDON
1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single	£70.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Return £105.
2nd Saloon "A" " " " " " " " " " " " "	£36.
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	£72.
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	£36.

	MARSEILLES
1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single	£66.
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Return £99.
2nd Saloon "A" " " " " " " " " " " " "	£30.
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	£60.
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	£30.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSIT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Y'HAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'FORE	Due at M'selles, if calling	Due at LONDON
KASHGAR	about July 19	about July 26	about July 30	about Aug. 4	about Sept. 6	about Sept. 15
NORE	Sept. 13	Sept. 23	Sept. 29	Oct. 5	Nov. 5	Nov. 14
NELLORE	Oct. 25	Nov. 4	Nov. 10	Nov. 16	Dec. 15	Dec. 22
NAGOYA	Nov. 8	Nov. 18	Nov. 24	Nov. 30	Dec. 30	Jan. 7

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon £54 Single £81 Return, 2nd Saloon £38 Single £57 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £50 Single, 2nd Saloon £36 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT.

